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COMMISSIONERS

GARY PIERCE, Chairman **BOB STUMP** SANDRA D. KENNEDY **PAUL NEWMAN BRENDA BURNS**

THOMAS LAURENCE HAMPTON,

CRD#2470192, and STEPHANIE YAGER,

TIMOTHY D. MORAN, CRD#2326078, and PATRICIA MORAN, husband and wife,

HAMPTON CAPITAL MARKETS, LLC, an

Respondents

PATRICK MORAN, CRD#1496354, and

KELLY MORAN, husband and wife,

Arizona limited liability company,

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DOCKET NO. S-20823A-11-0407

SECURITIES DIVISION'S RESPONSE TO TIMOTHY D. MORAN AND PATRICIA MORAN'S MOTION TO **DISMISS**

(Assigned to Administrative Law Judge Marc E. Stern)

A. SUMMARY

husband and wife.

The Securities Division ("Division") of the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") responds to Timothy and Patricia Moran's Motion to Dismiss and requests that it be denied because the Division has met its notice pleading burden under the statutes and rules applicable to this proceeding. The Division's Notice of Opportunity for a Hearing Regarding Proposed Order to Cease and Desist, Order of Restitution, Order of Administrative Penalties, Order of Revocation, and Order for Other Affirmative Action ("Notice") alleges that Respondent Timothy D. Moran ("Tim") offered and sold unregistered securities regarding Hampton Capital Markets, between the approximate periods of August 2010 to October 2011 and that Respondent Tim received approximately \$319,857 as commissions or fees. The requirement of the notice

pleading standard, that the Division notify the opposing party of the nature of the claim, has been satisfied.

In addition, a dismissal with prejudice as requested by Respondent is extraordinary and improper under the circumstances and should be denied.

Finally, Respondent Tim's registration as a securities salesman is still subject to revocation or suspension by the Commission pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1963(D), up to two years after the termination or the lapse of an individual's securities salesman registration.

B. ARGUMENT.

1. THE RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE THE CORPORATION COMMISSION ONLY REQUIRES THAT A NOTICE NOTIFY THE RESPONDENTS OF THE NATURE OF THE CLAIM, WHICH THE DIVISION HAS DONE.

Respondent Tim appears to argue that because the Division's Notice did not state with additional specificity each and every offer or sale Respondent Tim is alleged to have made, it is thus vague because it does not demonstrate that the Division is entitled to relief against Respondent Tim, and should be dismissed for failure to state a claim. The Division disagrees.

First, this is an administrative case filed before the Commission alleging violations of Title 44. Thus, the procedures governing the Division's investigations, examinations, and administrative proceedings are found under the Arizona Administrative Code ("A.A.C.") and chapters 3 and 4 of the A.A.C.¹ Rule R14-3-101(A) of the A.A.C. states the Commission Rules of Practice and Procedure govern in all cases before the Corporation Commission, including cases arising out of Title 44. Here, A.A.C. R14-4-306 applies to Division notices regarding hearings.

A.A.C. R14-4-306 is a notice pleading rule and as a result, all that is required is that the Division notify the opposing party of the nature of the claim. This is entirely consistent with §41-

If Title 14, Chapter 4 of the A.A.C. were for some reason deemed insufficient, Title 14, Chapter 3 of the A.A.C. also contains procedures regarding administrative proceedings before the Commission. If the A.A.C. were deemed insufficient, the Arizona Administrative Procedure Act ("AAPA") would apply since this proceeding involves a contested case as that term is defined under §41-1001(4) of the AAPA, which contains a statute governing a notice pleading pursuant to §41-1061(B)(4).

1061(B)(4) of the AAPA which states that a notice shall include "[a] short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the agency or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved." The Division's Notice does this. As Respondent acknowledged in his motion, the Notice alleged that Respondents offered and sold securities. More specifically, the Notice alleged that Respondents, which includes Tim, offered and sold passive investments to the general public to raise a pool of capital to fund Thomas Hampton's ETF trading business (i.e. the Hedge Fund Investments). Division Notice p.5, ¶ 24. The Notice also stated that the offers and sales occurred between the periods of August 2010 to October 2011 and that Respondent Tim received approximately \$319,857 as commissions or fees. Id at ¶¶ 24, 69, and 73. The Notice further alleged that the unregistered securities were in the form of investment contracts and offered or sold within or from Arizona, in violation of A.R.S. § 44-1841. Id at ¶ 73.

There is no requirement under any Commission rule or statute that the Notice identify each and every specific offer or sale, the victim, the date, time, or the location of each offer or sale, made by a specific respondent.² In addition, two A.A.C. Rules provide additional guidance. A.A.C. R14-3-101(B) states the A.A.C. "shall be liberally construed to secure the just and speedy determination of all matters presented to the Commission." A.A.C. R14-3-106(E) states "formal documents will be liberally construed and defects which do not affect substantial rights of the parties will be disregarded." To require the Division to detail each and every offer or sale by a

² Though ARCP Rule 8 does not apply, it should be noted that Rule 8 also does not require such specificity. Rule 8(a) sets forth:

A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an original claim, counterclaim, crossclaim, or third-party claim, shall contain:

^{1.} A short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new grounds of jurisdiction to support it.

^{2.} A short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.

^{3.} A demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks. Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be demanded.

Respondent would be beyond the clear requirement of the A.A.C., the AAPA, and would not contribute to the just and speedy determination of the matters presented to the Commission.

Respondent knows that the nature and basis of the claims against him revolve around alleged offers and sales of unregistered securities that occurred approximately between the periods of August 2010 to October 2011 and that Respondent Tim received approximately \$319,857 as commissions or fees from such sales and introductions. Thus, the Notice's short and plain allegations more than adequately informs Respondent of what conduct the Division alleges violates the Arizona Securities Act ("Securities Act").

2. A MOTION TO DISMISS WITH PREJUDICE IS NOT APPROPRIATE AND SHOULD BE DENIED.

Respondents seek an extraordinary and improper remedy of a dismissal with prejudice, which should be denied. Respondent Tim argues that the use of the term "Respondents" prohibits him from understanding the basis of the claims against each respondent.

Though the Notice does include certain allegations that are applicable to multiple respondents, it is still sufficient to provide notice to each individual Respondent and a basis for each relief claimed. For example, all respondents are alleged to have violated A.R.S. § 44-1841, but only three respondents, each specifically named, are alleged to have violated § 44-1842, and only two respondents, each specifically named, are alleged to have violated § 44-1991. The additional facts alleged against Respondent Tim, that he offered and sold unregistered securities, i.e. the Hedge Fund Investments, within or from Arizona between the periods of August 2010 to October 2011, introduced additional clients who invested, and received commissions or fees, are all applicable to him too. Thus, the Notice distinguishes the acts of the respondents and the relief sought against each respondent, respectively. Further, a violation of A.R.S. § 44-1841 provides a basis for all relief requested by the Division in its Notice, including but not limited to, restitution, penalties, and revocation of Respondent's registration as a securities salesman. Therefore, Respondents motion to dismiss should be denied.

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 The Division agrees with Respondent Tim that the Notice currently does not contain any direct facts or allegations that Respondent Tim violated A.R.S. § 44-1991 and the reference to it can be amended or deleted in the single instance. The only instance that A.R.S. § 44-1991 is mentioned as it relates to Respondent Tim is in sub-paragraph 80(a) of the Division's Notice, which can be amended to state "Violated A.R.S. § 44-1962(2) by violating Title 44, Chapter 12, including A.R.S. §§ 44-1841, 44-1842, or 44-1991." The Division's Notice contained a typographical error that contained "and" instead of "or." As noted above, pursuant to A.A.C. R14-3-106(E) "defects which do not affect substantial rights of the parties will be disregarded." The basis for the Division's relief is a violation of A.R.S. § 44-1841, which Respondent understands is the nature and basis of the Division's claims against him, and the typo does not affect Respondent Tim's substantial rights.

Finally, a dismissal with prejudice is extraordinary. Rather, the ALJ, pursuant to A.A.C. R14-3-106(E), can order the Division to amend its Notice to add additional allegations if the ALJ were to determine that the Division's current series of allegations should be amended or supplemented. The Division is prepared to file an amended Notice that contains a revision to subparagraph 80(a) of the Division's Notice and that alleges, among other things, that Respondent Tim contacted certain Arizona residents and offered the HCM Investments to them. In addition, the Division is prepared to include that Respondent Tim also stated to at least one investor that he "had found gold" when describing the HCM Investment. These additional facts can further supplement the various allegations already put forth against Respondent Tim and further reiterates that the Division has alleged Respondent Tim violated provisions of the Securities Act and can be granted its requested relief as a result.

3. A.R.S. § 44-1963(D) ALLOWS THE DIVISION TO SUSPEND OR REVOKE RESPONDENT TIM'S REGISTRATION AS A SECURITIES SALESMAN.

Respondent argues that the Division is without power to revoke Respondent's registration as a securities salesman because he is not currently "registered." It appears that Respondent's counsel believes that registration as a securities salesman was revoked by the Commission when

the Respondent was terminated in December 2011 by his Broker/Dealer FSC Securities This is incorrect because it confuses the requirement that the Respondent be associated with a Broker/Dealer to offer and sale securities with the fact that he could become reemployed by another Broker/Dealer firm prior to the expiration of his securities registration. Being terminated by an employing Broker or Dealer firm does not mean the person's registration with the Commission has been revoked. A.R.S. § 44-1963(D) recognizes this and states that:

A dealer or salesman that has voluntarily terminated or allowed the dealer's or salesman's registration to lapse continues to be subject to actions by the commission under this article in connection with conduct that began before the termination or lapse of the registration. The commission shall begin any action under this article against the dealer or salesman within two years after the termination or lapse of the registration.

Thus, the Commission's ability to revoke or suspend a person's securities registration extends up to two years after the termination or lapse of the registration. This action against Respondent began when it filed on July 12, 2012, which is within the timeframe stated for A.R.S. § 44-1963(D). Thus, Respondents registration as a securities salesman is still subject to revocation or suspension.

C. CONCLUSION.

Based on the foregoing, the Division respectfully requests that Respondents' Motion to Dismiss be denied because the Notice satisfies the notice pleading requirements of the A.A.C. and AAPA. Alternatively, if additional facts are requested by the ALJ, an order requiring the Division to file an amended notice should be made and the Division will promptly comply with additional allegations or amendments against Respondent Tim, as appropriate.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this _______ day of September, 2012.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

Phong (Paul) Huynh

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Attorney for the Securities Division of the Arizona Corporation Commission

By_

2	ORIGINAL AND EIGHT (8) COPIES of the foregoing filed this day of September, 2012 with:
3	Docket Control
4	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington St.
5	Phoenix, AZ 85007
6	COPY of the foregoing hand-delivered this day of September, 2012 to:
7	Mr. Marc E. Stern Administrative Law Judge
8 9	Arizona Corporation Commission/Hearing Division 1200 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007
10	COPY of the foregoing mailed
11	this 13 day of September, 2012 to:
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13	Scottsdale, AZ 85255
14	Stephanie Yager 9026 E. Calle De Las Brisas
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